

FORM PTO-1390

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

50060-044

U.S. APPLIC. NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

**09/787204**

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/GB99/03153

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

September 23, 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

September 23, 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION

TANDEM AUDIO COMPRESSION

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Andrew James MASON

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendment has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.  
☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information.

1. International Search Report by European Patent Office
2. Cover Sheet of Published International Application
3. Form PCT/IB/304
4. Form PCT/IB/308
5. Form PCT/IB/332
6. PCT Demand (Form PCT/IPEA/401)
7. Written Opinion (Form PCT/IPEA/408)
8. Response to Written Opinion with Amended Claims
9. International Preliminary Examination Report

**20277**

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

U.S. APPLIC. NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.50) <b>09/787204</b>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB99/03153		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 50060-044	
				CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:  <b>Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):</b> Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO <span style="float:right">\$860.00</span>  International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) <span style="float:right">\$690.00</span> No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) <span style="float:right">\$710.00</span>  Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO <span style="float:right">\$1,000.00</span>  International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) <span style="float:right">\$100.00</span>  <div style="text-align: right;"><b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b></div>				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">\$ 860.00</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">\$ 130.00</div>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).					
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate		
Total Claims	16 -20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$	
Independent Claims	5 -3 =	2	x \$80.00	\$ 160.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				\$ 1150.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				\$ 1150.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				\$ 1150.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>500417</u> in the amount of \$ <u>1150.00</u> to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>500417</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.  <b>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</b>  SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:					
McDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY 600 13 <sup>th</sup> Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005-3096 (202) 756-8000 Facsimile (202) 756-8087				 SIGNATURE Gene Z. Robinson NAME 33,351 REGISTRATION NUMBER March 15, 2001 DATE	

09/787204

JC02 Rec'd PCT/PTO 15 MAR 2

Bucket No.: 50060-044

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of :  
Andrew James MASON :  
Serial No.: : Group Art Unit:  
Filed: March 15, 2001 : Examiner:  
For: TANDEM AUDIO COMPRESSION :

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Prior to examination of the above-referenced application, please amend the application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please substitute the attached sheets of amended claims 1 through 16 for the originally filed claims 1 through 17, which includes the cancellation of claim 17.

Please amend newly substituted claims as follows:

Claim 3, line 1, delete " or 2".

Claim 4, line 1, change "any preceding claim" to --Claim 1--.

Claim 5, line 1, change "any preceding claim" to --Claim 1--.

Claim 6, line 1, change "any preceding claim" to --Claim 1--.

Claim 7, line 1, change "any preceding claim" to --Claim 1--.

Claim 10, line 1, delete " or 9".

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Claim 12, line 1, change "any of Claims 8 to 10" to --Claim 8--.

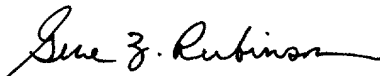
Claim 13, line 1, change "any of Claims 9 to 12" to --Claim 9--.

#### REMARKS

This preliminary amendment is being filed to insert the amended sheets of claims as submitted in the international application from which this application is a national phase of. This preliminary amendment is also being filed to delete the multiple-dependency of claim 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, and 13. Entry of this preliminary amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

MCDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY



Gene Z. Robinson

Registration No. 33,351

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## CLAIMS

1. A method of audio signal processing comprising providing an auxiliary data signal for communicating with a decoded audio signal, the auxiliary data signal comprising information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal, the method being characterised by providing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting a change in the decoded audio signal, wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially to be tolerated while making use of information for use in re-encoding contained in the auxiliary data signal.
2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the signature information is included in the auxiliary data signal.
3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the signature information includes a checksum calculated from decoded audio samples.
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information enables a match, or a partial match, between the decoded audio signal and the signature information to be detected when the decoded audio signal has undergone a minor change which is unlikely to affect coding substantially.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information includes statistical information derived from the decoded audio signal.
6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the decoded audio signal has a mean signal level and the signature information includes a measure of said mean signal level.

7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information includes a measure of standard deviation of sample values from the mean.
8. A method of re-encoding a decoded audio signal comprising receiving the decoded audio signal, an auxiliary data signal containing information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal and re-encoding the decoded audio signal based on re-encoding information contained in the auxiliary data signal, characterised by providing a signature information signal containing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting a change in the decoded audio signal, wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially to be tolerated while making use of information for use in re-encoding contained in the auxiliary data signal; checking whether the received signature information matches the decoded audio signal; and wherein said re-encoding the decoded audio signal is based on re-encoding information contained in the auxiliary data signal if the signature information matches.
9. A method as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the signature information is combined with the auxiliary data signal.
10. A method according to Claim 8 or 9, wherein checking comprises deriving further signature information from the received audio signal and comparing the derived further signature information to the received signature information.
11. A method according to Claim 10, wherein comparing comprises comparing any difference between the derived and received signature information to at least one threshold.

12. A method according to any of Claims 8 to 10, wherein all of the auxiliary data signal is used for re-encoding if a perfect or near-perfect match is detected.
13. A method according to any of Claims 9 to 12, wherein some of the auxiliary data signal is used for re-encoding if a partial match is detected.
14. Apparatus for decoding a compression encoded audio signal comprising means for decoding the compression encoded audio signal to produce a decoded audio signal; and means for providing an auxiliary data signal containing information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal; characterised by  
means for providing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting a change in the decoded audio signal, wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially to be tolerated while making use of information for use in re-encoding contained in the auxiliary data signal.
15. Apparatus for re-encoding a decoded audio signal comprising:  
means for receiving said decoded audio signal together with auxiliary information for use in re-encoding the signal; and  
means for re-encoding the decoded audio signal based on the auxiliary information, characterised in that:  
the means for receiving is arranged to receive signature information wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially to be tolerated while making use of information for use in re-encoding contained in the auxiliary data signal, the apparatus further comprising means for checking whether the decoded audio signal matches the signature information; and wherein said means for re-encoding is arranged to re-encode the decoded audio signal based on the auxiliary

information if the decoded audio signal matches the signature information.

16. In combination, a decoded, previously compression encoded, audio signal, an auxiliary data signal comprising information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal, and a signature information signal containing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting changes in the decoded audio signal, wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially to be tolerated while making use of information for use in re-encoding contained in the auxiliary data signal.



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WO 00/18046

TANDEM AUDIO COMPRESSION

The present invention relates to audio compression, and particularly to decoding and recoding of compressed audio signals.

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Earlier British Broadcasting Corporation International Application WO-A-98/33284, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses a method of decoding and recoding digital audio which results in reduced impairment in quality, by communicating an auxiliary signal containing information concerning coding decisions.

10

A problem can arise, however, that the decoded audio is processed so that the additional information no longer becomes helpful in the recoding process. Our earlier application suggests either disabling the auxiliary data signal in the event of such processing or adding a tell-tale signal to the decoded audio to indicate that such processing has occurred.

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Whilst the above system works well, it has been found that an alternative arrangement may offer improved results in certain circumstances.

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According to a first aspect, the invention provides a method of audio signal processing comprising providing an auxiliary data signal for communicating with a decoded audio signal, the auxiliary data signal comprising information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal, the method further comprising providing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting a change in the decoded audio signal.

25

In this way, rather than having to identify a tell-tale in the decoded audio, a change in the decoded audio can be automatically detected at the point of recoding by comparing the signature information to the decoded audio. Preferably, the signature information is communicated with the auxiliary data stream. Since the auxiliary

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data stream must, in any event, be read in order to effect re-encoding based on the auxiliary data stream, this may simplify processing.

5 The signature information may include a checksum derived from the values of the decoded audio samples. This may enable identification of even very minor changes, and allow maintenance of absolute purity of the audio signal.

10 Alternatively, the signature information may include statistical information derived from the decoded audio signal, for example mean signal level and, optionally, standard deviation of sample values from the mean. This may enable significant changes in the audio signal to be detected, whilst rendering the system insensitive to minor modifications. Thus, the signature information may contain information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes to be ignored. Similarly, the signature information may enable a match, or a partial  
15 match, to be detected when the decoded audio signal has undergone a minor change.

20 The method may further comprise detecting whether the signature information matches the decoded audio, for example by comparing a signature derived from the decoded audio signals to the communicated signature information and detecting whether the difference between the derived and communicated signature exceeds a predetermined threshold. If the signature matches, then the decoded signals can be re-encoded using the auxiliary signal, for example in the manner described in our earlier application WO-A-98/33284. If the signature does not match, the decoded signal can be re-encoded without using the auxiliary data signal, or using only a part  
25 of the auxiliary data signal.

30 The auxiliary signal may be derived together with the signature information from a received compression-encoded audio signal as part of compression decoding of the compression encoded audio signal.

The auxiliary data signal may be selected from the signals described in our earlier

application WO-A-98/33284.

Further aspects and preferred features are set out in the claims, to which reference should be made.

5

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of cascaded decoding and re-encoding processes according to a preferred embodiment.

10 Referring to Fig. 1, a compressed audio signal is passed to a decoder 10 which extracts auxiliary information for use in re-coding the signal and decompresses the signal to produce a decoded audio signal and an auxiliary signal. In the embodiment shown, the decoded audio signal and auxiliary signal are output separately. The decoded audio signal passes through studio equipment which may process the signal  
15 and is re-encoded in an encoder 20. The auxiliary signal extracted is passed to the encoder 20 for use in re-encoding.

Thus far, the apparatus may be as described in our earlier WO-A-98/33284, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, with particular  
20 reference to Fig. 2 and the related description.

In the embodiment shown, the auxiliary signal is communicated separately from the decoded audio signal. As an alternative, for example as described in WO-A-98/33284, the auxiliary signal may be communicated with the decoded audio signal;  
25 one arrangement suitable for achieving this is described with reference to Fig. 3 of WO-A-98/33284.

In accordance with the present embodiment, in addition to auxiliary information for use in re-encoding, signature information representative of the decoded audio signal  
30 is calculated by the decoder 10 and communicated as part of the auxiliary data signal.

5 The signature information may comprise, for example, a checksum calculated for individual audio samples or for a predetermined number of audio samples. The provision of a checksum enables accurate verification of faithful reproduction of the audio signal. Alternatively, the signature information may comprise a measure derived from the decoded audio signal, for example a statistical measure such as the mean signal level, and optionally the standard deviation (or other measure, such as variance or the like) of samples from the mean. Provision of statistical or other information may enable minor changes (by which is meant changes which are unlikely to affect coding substantially) to be tolerated while making use of previous coding information. Provision may be made for identifying a partial match based on closeness of match so that some or all information may be used.

10 The auxiliary signal and the signature signal are preferably conveyed together as a single digital data signal. They can advantageously be conveyed in the user bits of an AES-3 bitstream.

15 In the encoder 20, the signature information received is compared to a further signature calculated from the decoded audio signal which has been processed by the studio equipment. If the signatures match within a predetermined threshold, re-encoding is performed using the auxiliary information, for example in the manner described in WO-A-98/33284.

20 If the signatures do not match, re-encoding is performed without reference to the auxiliary signal.

25 The setting of the threshold within which a match is detected will depend on the nature of the auxiliary signal and also the nature of the signature information. The threshold should be set so that the auxiliary information is used whenever it might assist the re-coding process but discarded when it will not improve the fidelity of the overall cascaded decoding and re-encoding processes.

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In certain cases, rather than a "yes/no" comparison, the re-encoding process may be arranged to take some, but not all, of the auxiliary information into account or to modify a "blind" re-encoding process based on the auxiliary information when an imperfect signature match is detected, but not to discard the auxiliary information entirely.

By way of background, we will summarise certain examples of auxiliary information and ways in which it may be carried (as described in WO-A-98/33284).

Examples of signals that could comprise the auxiliary data are:

1. The coded audio signal at the input to the decoder (D1, D2, etc.). This contains not only audio-related data and the PTS but also certain auxiliary information such as programme-associated data (PAD), which may need to be copied into the coded signal at the output from the studio area, and error protection. Depending upon the circumstances, such a signal would enable the coder (C) to substitute the original coded signal for the re-coded PCM signal, or to re-code the PCM signal with blocks of audio data resembling closely the blocks within the original coded signal, as described above. Conveying the coded audio signal to the coder provides the widest range of options for re-coding with minimal additional impairment of the audio.

2. The coded audio samples at the input to the decoder minus the quantised audio samples (which can be re-created identically from the PCM audio signal). This is a signal in which the positions of the frame boundaries of the original coded signal are indicated relative to the linear audio samples in the PCM signal, and from which the positions of the blocks of data within the frames may be deduced, together with information on the allocation of bits to the various components of the coded signal (sometimes known as "bit-allocation data"), scale factors, block lengths (in coding schemes where, this

is relevant), the PTS, and any other data relevant to the coding system in use.

3. A signal similar to that described in "2" above, but containing a subset of the information described (e.g. just the positions of the frame boundaries).

As mentioned above, the signature information is preferably carried with the auxiliary data. It may however be carried independently, for example along a dedicated channel.

The following are ways in which the auxiliary data signal might be transported with the PCM audio. The signature information, if not combined with the auxiliary data signal, may be transported along another of these (or other) possible routes. The routes are:-

1. In the auxiliary sample bits of the ITU-R Rec. 647 bitstream. At the studio standard sampling frequency of 48 kHz, a total bit rate of 384 kbit/s is available in the auxiliary sample bits of both "X" and "Y" subframes. This method is ideal for conveying the auxiliary data between different items of equipment but there is some uncertainty concerning the way in which studio equipment might treat these auxiliary sample bits. For example, the studio equipment may not route these bits through to the output with the PCM audio, or it may not delay these bits by the same amount as the PCM audio. In either case, some modification of the studio equipment, or of the environment around it, may be necessary.

2. In the least significant bits (l.s.b.) of the PCM audio sample words of the ITU-R Rec. 647 bitstream. The bits can be inserted into active audio or may be additional bits. Depending upon the resolution of the studio equipment these may be the same as the auxiliary sample bits (these are the

l.s.b if the Rec. 647 signal is configured to carry 24-bit audio sample words) or the least significant bits within the part of the subframe reserved for 20-bit audio sample words (these are the same bits that carry the 20 most significant bits of 24-bit sample words). The data can be carried as the least significant bit of 16 bit audio. Carrying the auxiliary data in the l.s.b. of the audio sample words overcomes the problems of routing within the studio equipment and care will be taken to ensure that the auxiliary data signal is inaudible. The studio equipment needs to be transparent to audio sample words of at least 20 bits. If necessary, the audibility of the auxiliary data signal could be reduced by scrambling (e.g. by the modulo-2 addition of a pseudorandom binary sequence, or the use of a self-synchronising scrambler). Alternatively, it could be removed altogether by truncating the audio sample words to the appropriate length (i.e. to exclude the auxiliary data).

3. In the user data bits of the ITU-R Rec. 647 bitstream. Taking the user data bits from both "X" and "Y" subframes provides a channel with a bit rate of only 96 kbit/s. In many applications this is unlikely to be sufficient to carry the complete coded audio signal. It would be sufficient to signal the positions of frame boundaries, and to carry some other information extracted from the coded audio. With this method there is uncertainty concerning the way in which studio equipment might treat the user data.

4. In the upper part of the audio spectrum, at frequencies higher than those of the audible components of the signal. For this purpose, the PCM audio signal would be low-pass filtered, and the coded auxiliary data signal added above the passband occupied by the audible signal. A particularly ingenious way of doing this, when the studio area is receiving MPEG audio coded signals, would be to use an MPEG analysis subband filterbank with the reciprocal synthesis filterbank at the insertion units. At 48 kHz sampling

frequency, the audio passband extends almost up to 24 kHz. In MPEG audio coding this passband is divided into 32 equally-spaced subbands, each with a bandwidth of 750 Hz. The upper five subbands are not used, and the audio is thus effectively low-pass filtered to 20.25 Khz. The auxiliary data could be inserted into the upper subbands, and would be carried in the upper part of the spectrum of the PCM audio signal, to be extracted by another MPEG analysis filterbank at the splitter. The PCM signal applied to the coder would not need further filtering to remove the auxiliary data, as this would happen in the analysis filterbank in the coder itself.

5. The auxiliary signal might be a low-level known pseudo random binary sequence (prbs) added to the audio. The prbs would be synchronised in some way with the audio frame boundaries and may be modulated with additional data where possible. It is also possible to subtract the prbs from the data prior to final transmission or monitoring.

It has been explained that under certain circumstances it is appropriate to perform partial decoding and re-encoding. In the appended claims the terms decoding and re-encoding should be taken as including partial decoding and re-encoding, respectively.

It will be appreciated that there are numerous ways in which the invention can be applied to assist in re-encoding of a previously decoded signal. In particular, it is to be noted that the present invention is not specifically limited to a basic decoding and recoding process as described in WO-A-98/33284, the disclosure of which is provided purely by way of an exemplary system in which the invention may be employed.

Each feature disclosed herein may be provided independently, unless otherwise stated.



CLAIMS

1. A method of audio signal processing comprising providing an auxiliary data signal for communicating with a decoded audio signal, the auxiliary data signal comprising information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal, the method further comprising providing signature information representative of the decoded audio signal for detecting a change in the decoded audio signal.
2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the signature information is included in the auxiliary data signal.
3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the signature information includes a checksum calculated from decoded audio samples.
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information contains information enabling significant changes in the audio signal to be detected but minor changes to be ignored.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information enables a match, or a partial match, to be detected when the decoded audio signal has undergone a minor change.
6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information includes statistical information derived from the decoded audio signal.
7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature information includes a measure of the mean decoded audio signal level.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the signature

information includes a measure of standard deviation of sample values from the mean.

5 9. A method of re-encoding a decoded audio signal comprising receiving the decoded audio signal, an auxiliary signal containing information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal and a signature information signal; checking whether the received signature information matches the decoded audio signal; and  
10 re-encoding the decoded audio signal based on re-encoding information contained in the auxiliary data signal if the signature information matches.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the signature information is combined with the auxiliary data signal.

15 11. A method according to Claim 9 or 10, wherein checking comprises deriving further signature information from the received audio signal and comparing the derived further signature information to the received signature information.

20 12. A method according to Claim 11, wherein comparing comprises comparing any difference between the derived and received signature information to at least one threshold.

25 13. A method according to any of Claims 9 to 11, wherein all of the auxiliary data signal is used for re-encoding if a perfect or near-perfect match is detected.

30 14. A method according to any of Claims 9 to 13, wherein some of the auxiliary data signal is used for re-encoding if a partial match is detected.

15. Apparatus for decoding a compression encoded audio signal comprising

means for decoding the signal; means for extracting an auxiliary data signal containing information for use in re-encoding the signal; and means for deriving signature information representative of the decoded signal for use in detecting a change in the decoded signal.

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16. Apparatus for re-encoding a decoded audio signal comprising:  
means for receiving said decoded audio signal together with auxiliary information for use in re-encoding the signal and signature information;  
means for checking whether the decoded audio information matches the signature information; and means for re-encoding the decoded signal based on the auxiliary information if the signature matches.

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17. In combination, a decoded previously compression encoded audio signal, an auxiliary data signal comprising information for use in re-encoding the decoded audio signal, and a signature information signal representative of the decoded audio signal for use in detecting changes in the decoded audio signal.

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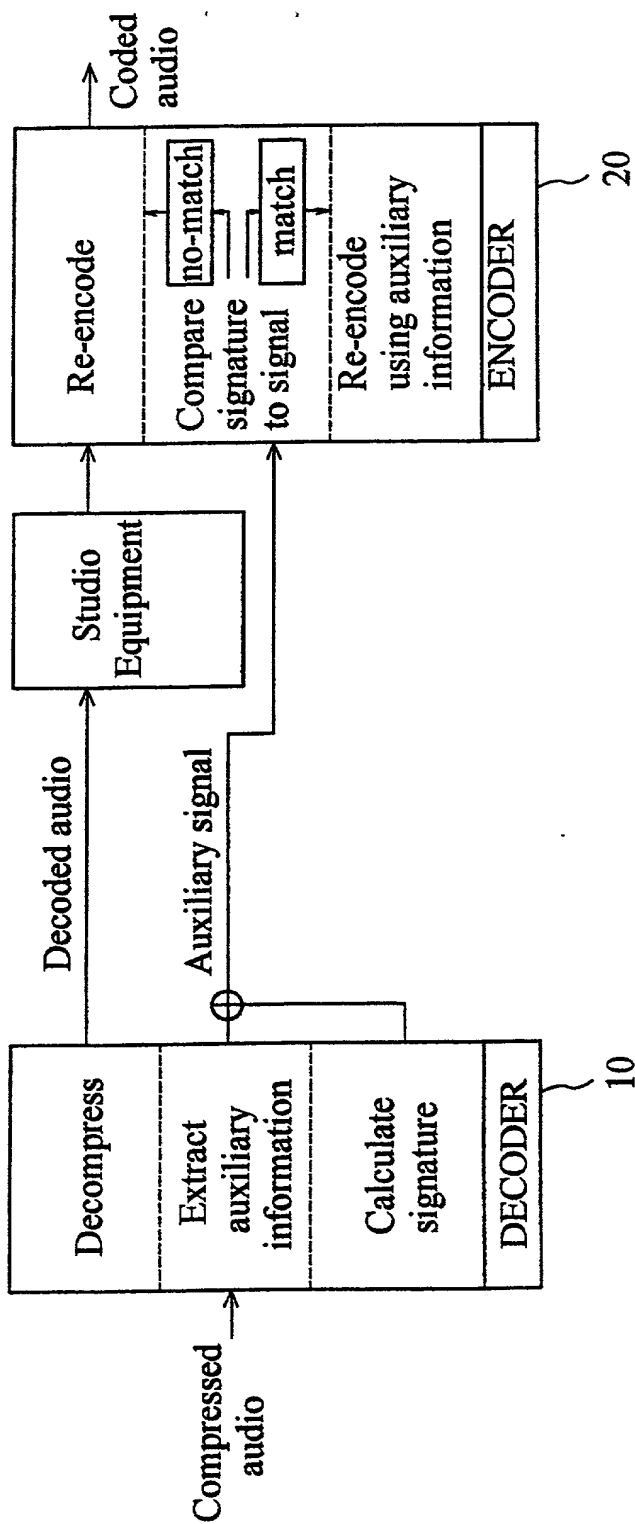


Fig. 1

**COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

(Includes Reference to PCT International Application(s))

Attorney's Docket Number

50060-044

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TANDEM AUDIO COMPRESSION

the specification of which:

☐ is attached hereto.☒ was filed as United States application Serial No. 09/787,204on March 15, 2001and was amended on March 15, 2001 (if applicable).☒ was filed as PCT international application Number PCT/GB99/03153on September 23, 1999

and was amended under PCT Article 19 on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is known to me to be material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign and/or international application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or Section 365(a) of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

**PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:**

COUNTRY (If PCT, indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119
Great Britain	9820757.4	September 23, 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 USC §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

**PRIOR PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S):**

Application Number	Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

**PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:**

U.S. APPLICATIONS			STATUS (Check One)		
U.S. Application Number	U.S. Filing Date		Patented	Pending	Abandoned
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.					
PCT Application No.	PCT Filing Date	U.S. Serial Numbers Assigned (if any)			

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Stephen A. Becker, Reg. No. 26,527; John G. Bisbikis, Reg. No. 37,095; Christopher D. Bright, Reg. No. 46,578; Daniel Bucca, Reg. No. 42,368; Kenneth L. Cage, Reg. No. 26,151; Jennifer Chen, Reg. No. 42,404; Bernard P. Codd, Reg. No. 46,429; Lawrence T. Cullen, Reg. No. 44,489; Paul Devinsky, Reg. No. 28,553; Margaret M. Duncan, Reg. No. 30,879; Shamita De. Etienne-Cummings, Reg. No. 46,072; Ramyar M. Farid, Reg. No. 46,692; Brian E. Ferguson, Reg. No. 36,804; Michael E. Fogarty, Reg. No. 36,139; John R. Fuisz, Reg. No. 37,327; William F. Gadiano, Reg. No. 37,136; Keith E. George, Reg. No. 34,111; Matthew V. Grumblin, Reg. No. 44,427; John A. Hankins, Reg. No. 32,029; Joseph Hyosuk Kim, Reg. No. 41,425; Eric J. Kraus, Reg. No. 36,190; Catherine Krupka, Reg. No. 46,227; Jack Q. Lever, Reg. No. 28,149; Raphael V. Lupo, Reg. No. 28,363; Michael A. Messina, Reg. No. 33,424; Dawn L. Palmer, Reg. No. 41,238; Joseph H. Paquin, Jr., Reg. No. 31,647; Scott D. Paul, Reg. No. 42,984; William D. Pegg, Reg. No. 42,988; Robert L. Price, Reg. No. 22,685; Gene Z. Robinson, Reg. No. 33,351; Joy Ann G. Serauskas, Reg. No. 27,952; Daniel H. Sherr, Reg. No. 46,425; David A. Spenard, Reg. No. 37,449; Arthur J. Steiner, Reg. No. 26,106; David L. Stewart, Reg. No. 37,578; Wesley Strickland, Reg. No. 44,363; Michael D. Switzer, Reg. No. 39,552; Daniel S. Trainor, Reg. No. 43,959; Cameron K. Weiffenbach, Reg. No. 44,488; Aaron Weisstuch, Reg. No. 41,557; Edward J. Wise, Reg. No. 34,523; Jeffrey A. Woller, Reg. No. 48,041; Alexander V. Yampolsky, Reg. No. 36,324; and Robert W. Zelnick, Reg. No. 36,976, all of McDermott, Will & Emery.

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I hereby declare that all statement made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

**Signature of Inventor 201:**

*A. Mason*

Date

5 June 2001